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market and only occasional lace-makers attempted the needlepoint, the patterns usually suggesting rather amateurish draughtsmanship. No. 98, however, is an unusually fine example, the design being somewhat similar to Burano lace of the period.

The laces in Case XXVIII represent fine Venetian needlepoint of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: No. 99, a strip of rose point of very fine quality such as was produced in the closing years of the seventeenth century alike in Italy and France; No. 100, a similar piece of less elaborate detail; No. 101, flat Venetian in a pattern of the coralline type.

In Case XXIX two large breadths or skirts of point d'Alençon illustrate the exquisite quality of that fabric as it was produced to meet the demands of fashion in the closing years of French court life. No. 102 has three bands of delicate floral festoons on a ground semé with dots. No. 103, a similar example of slightly later date, has slender spirals with branching tendrils rising from a simple border scroll. The third piece in this case (No. 104) is a quille of needlepoint measuring several yards in length with a serpentine vine worked in the clear hexagonal mesh of the point d'Argentan, a fine example of a lace garniture without which no lady's costume was complete at the court of Louis XV.

An unusual piece of rose point (No. 105) shown in Case XXX is replete with interest when one studies its details: its Doge's herald with his upraised trumpet, its mermaids and sea lions, its lions rampant and birds. Nos. 106 and 107 are two strips of delicate rose point, part of a cap set of which the lappets are shown in No. 49

in Case IX. No. 108 is a narrow strip of the same quality and period. Nos. 109 and 110 are a pair of cravat ends in point de France, the vertical motives of the design dating them from the second half of the eighteenth century. No. 111 is a piece of rose point showing the best period of Venetian work.

The friends of the Museum who have participated in this exhibition are Mrs. George T. Bliss, who has lent the following pieces: Nos. 20, 88, 94, 97, 98; Mrs. George Blumenthal, Nos. 78, 93; Mrs. Albert Blum, Nos. 31, 33; Senator William A. Clark, No. 90; Mrs. De Witt Clinton Cohen, Nos. 56, 60; Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Nos. 14, 17, 26, 63, 67, 72, 86, 96, 99, 108; Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Nos. 8, 92; Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Nos. 4, 7, 12, 13, 16, 19, 23, 25, 30, 35, 38, 39, 46, 48, 49, 50, 59, 61, 65, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 89, 95, 105, 106, 107; Richard C. Greenleaf, Nos. 3, 11, 22, 41, 42, 55, 64; William Milne Grinnell, No. 77; Mrs. Harold Godwin, No. 43; Miss Marian Hague, No. 6; Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Nos. 1, 2, 15, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 44, 45, 47, 51, 53, 54, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 100, 104, 109, 110; Mrs. Leo Kessel, No. 52; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Nos. 5, 58, 68, 71, 81, 87, 91; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Nos. 21, 29, 101, 103, 111; Mrs. Edward Robinson, No. 66; Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Nos. 10, 27, 62, 80; Mrs. George T. Whelan, Nos. 9, 18, 28, 57, 102; Miss Gertrude Whiting, No. 24.

While the collection numerically is not large, each piece is of choice distinction, an exhibit of which New Yorkers—as only New York collections are represented—may well be proud. F. M.

## NOTES

A HISTORIC PIECE OF AMERICAN SILVER. A small silver tumbler made by Philip Goelet, baptized in New York in 1701 and admitted as a freeman in 1731, has been lent to the Museum by the Hon. A. T. Clearwater, to be added to his collection of American silver. It contains

Goelet's mark, PG, crude capitals in an irregular oval. The somewhat damaged condition of the piece is explained by its interesting history during the period of the Revolution, which is here quoted from a letter from Judge Clearwater.

"Kingston, in Ulster County, New York,

was permanently settled by Hollanders in 1659, and speedily became one of the most important places in the country. All of its more prominent citizens were connected with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. The present edifice is surrounded by the graves of the early founders of the place, the churchyard being the burial place of many officers and soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and of General George Clinton, the first Governor of the State under the Constitution, who subsequently became Vice-President of the United States.

"During the war for American independence, it was one of the most patriotic centers of all the colonies. It was at Kingston that on the thirtieth day of July, 1777, the first Constitution of New York was adopted and proclaimed, and General Clinton, the first Constitutional Governor, took the oath of office, and was inaugurated. It was here that John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under the Constitution, opened and held the first term of that court, and empaneled the first grand jury. The patriotism of its people and their unflinching loyalty to the cause of the Colonies, led to their incurring the bitter enmity of Lord North's ministry and of General Howe, who commanded the British forces on Manhattan Island. Thereupon, when General John Vaughan was sent up the Hudson River in October, 1777, to effect a junction with Sir John Burgoyne at Saratoga, he stopped at Kingston on the sixteenth of October, and vindictively and wantonly reduced the place to ashes. All the able-bodied men were with the Continental Army, the only people left being women, children, and a few aged men. They, being entirely unarmed and utterly destitute of means of defense, hastily gathered such clothing as they could carry and went to Hurley, four miles to the southwest. Not having time carefully to secrete their valuables, some of them threw their cherished silver into wells,

hoping the British in their search would not discover them. Among the pieces thus cast into wells was a silver tumbler made by Philip Goelet, the celebrated silversmith of New York, which had been the property of Tryntje Nancy Whittaker, and bore her initials, T. N. W., in rude block letters. It had descended to her granddaughter, who highly prized it, and who threw it into her father's well, fearing it would be lost in her flight, or stolen from her by some redcoat, should the British overtake the fleeing Kingstonians. There it remained until the rebuilding of the place began, when a slave was sent into the well to bring up the tumbler and other silver. Finding that the bottom of the well was quicksand, and that the silver had sunk considerably beneath the surface, he procured a spade to dig it up. In doing so he cut a gash and several dents in the side of the tumbler."

In making his collection of colonial silver, Judge Clearwater of Kingston procured this interesting memento of the burning of his ancient and patriotic home and city. He never has had the gash or dents removed, preferring they should remain as emphatic reminders of a memorable event in the history of the nation.

**TEXTILES FOR STUDY.** During the summer months while the Study Room of Textiles is closed, the fabrics in the small frames on the west wall of the textile corridor (Gallery H 20) will be changed the first and fifteenth of each month. Japanese and Chinese textiles will be shown until August 15, when European examples will take their places.

**COLUMBIA SUMMER SCHOOL VISIT.** Once more we record the annual visit of the members of the Columbia Summer School to the Museum. On July 10 about seventy were welcomed in the Lecture Hall and then shown those parts of the collections for which they expressed a preference.